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W. R. Taber, T. P. A., Greenville, S. C. W. E. McGee, A. G. P. A., Columbia, S. C.

SENECA TO HAVE NEW ENTERPRISES

Oil Station, Bakery and Flour Mill—Farmers Chautauqua July 22-25.

Special to The Intelligencer. Seneca, May 11.—The station of the Texas Oil Company will soon be completed. Mr. W. S. Brock, formerly connected with the Anderson Hardware company, of Anderson, will have charge of this station. He expects to move his family here this week. The station is located near the Seneca Fertilizer plant. This makes three oil stations for Seneca. The Standard, Petroleum and Texas.

Another new enterprise recently established in Seneca is a bakery. This is something that is much needed and which should succeed. It is in charge of Mr. W. A. Holland, who is an experienced baker, and will have a capacity of about 700 loaves a day when completed.

Mr. J. S. H. Lowry, an experienced mill and machinery man has announced that he will establish a flour mill in Seneca, to be ready for operation by the time the new crop of wheat is ready to grind. It will be installed in his present building, and will have a capacity of 25 barrels per day.

Seneca is always on the move, and

Condensed Passenger Schedule PIEDMONT & NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY. Effective January 17th, 1915. ANDERSON



Table with columns for Arrivals and Departures, listing train numbers, times, and destinations like Charleston and Chicago.

CHARLESTON-CHICAGO SLEEPER Through Pullman Sleeping Car Service via SOUTHERN RAILWAY Premier Carrier of the South Effective Sunday, November 22nd, 1914. Steeper handled on CAROLINA SPECIAL Nos. 27 and 28.

Schedule 8 a. m. Lv. Charleston Ar. 9:40 p. m. 12:55 p. m. Lv. Columbia Ar. 4:45 p. m. 4:50 p. m. Lv. Spartanburg Ar. 1:45 p. m. 7:30 p. m. Lv. Asheville Ar. 8:20 a. m. 12:05 a. m. Lv. Knoxville Lv. 5:10 a. m. 10:55 a. m. Ar. Cincinnati Lv. 5:35 a. m. 8:00 p. m. Ar. Chicago Lv. 8:55 a. m.

Passengers from Anderson and Greenville territory will make connections by leaving on trains Nos. 15 to Greenville and 12 to Spartanburg and connecting there with the Chicago sleeper.

those who read her future well believe she is destined to be one of the biggest towns in the Piedmont belt. Seneca expects to make the Oconee Farmer's Chautauqua which is to be held here July 22-25 the greatest and most significant gathering of farmers ever held in the upcountry. It will be a four days school of instruction and inspiration under the co-operative efforts of the State and National Departments of Agriculture, Clemson and Winthrop Colleges, the Southern Railway Agricultural and Industrial Department, and the citizens of Seneca and Oconee county. A liberal expense and advertising fund has already been subscribed by the business interests of Seneca, numerous committees have been appointed and are actively at work, and a determined and well organized effort is being made to bring some of the strongest men in the nation here for that occasion.

Masons Held Rally. A very successful and enjoyable meeting of the Masonic lodge of this place was held last Thursday night. There were about seventy-five members and visitors present. There were four candidates for the third degree. After the business session the local lodge served refreshments to the visitors and new members. Visitors were present from Walhalla, Clemson, Newry, Central, Fair Play, Greer, and Toccoa.

revival meeting is in progress in the Baptist church here this week. The preaching is being done by Rev. Fallow, of Westminster, and the singing is in charge of Mr. Williams, from Atlanta.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Pincannon are here visiting his father and sisters. Mr. I. D. Pincannon and Mrs. Ethel Ash and Stella Pincannon. Mr. Pincannon hold a responsible position with the postoffice department and is located at Lynchburg, Va.

Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Neill have returned from their wedding tour which included a visit to several cities of the middle west, and are at home to their friends in their new little cottage on Third South Street.

Mrs. J. L. Merrett, who has been visiting relatives in Atlanta and other points in Georgia, will return home in a few days.

Mr. Clarence Norman, son of Mr. V. L. Norman, who has been attending the Lutheran Theological Seminary, in Columbia, is at home for the vacation.

Mrs. J. W. Strubbing entertained a few of her friends at her hospitable home on the hill above the depot Tuesday afternoon. Mrs. Strubbing and her daughter, Mrs. E. C. Doyle are charming hostesses and those who were favored by this invitation enjoyed a rare treat.

The first fishing party from here to the mountains this season left last week. It consisted of Mr. G. W. Gignilliat, F. J. Hopkins, J. J. Cromer, Will Edwards and James Darby. They report good luck and an enjoyable outing.

The Bounty Land school which has been taught this year by Miss Gussie Cunningham, of Abbeville county and Miss Pauline Davis, of Fidelity, this county, closed a very successful term today.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT. The undersigned executors of the estate of M. E. Pruitt, deceased, hereby gives notice that they will on May 27th, 1915 at 11 o'clock a. m. apply to the Judge of Probate for Anderson County for a final settlement of said estate and a discharge from his office of administrator.

Returning to Conservatism. There are occasional exceptions, but in the main our girls' pendulums seem to be swinging back toward comparative conservatism in the matter of dress and we have faith to believe that they aren't going to go on an Annette Kellermann basis for a while yet.—Ohio State Journal.

Holland Needs New Industries

The Hague, Netherlands, May 11.—Attention is being given in business circles in Holland to the question of the possibility of creating new industries in this country and by this means rendering the Netherlands more independent of other countries in the event in the future of a similar crisis arising to that brought about by the present European war. Numbers of industrial men have taken the subject under consideration, but nothing definite has yet been proposed. The Dutch people in most instances are unaware of the possibilities in the way of investment in their own country and generally place their capital abroad instead of putting in an effort to keep their money at home, where with proper organization the returns would be just as high as those they receive from foreign investments, while the starting of home industries would be just as high as those they receive from foreign investments, while the starting of home industries would be useful in providing work for their fellow countrymen, who are sorely hit by a crisis such as that now prevailing.

Owing to Holland's dependence on materials from outside, several of the national industries have for the time being been ruined and those employed in them have been thrown out of work. For instance, the sugar factories and refineries, of which there are 30 in Holland, had been badly affected, in the first place by the prohibition of the export of sugar beet from Germany, Austria-Hungary and Belgium and in the second place by the refusal of England to permit imports of sugar from Holland owing to fears that German sugar might come into the British Isles in that way. The Netherlands government also forbade the export of sugar for a time, but later decided to raise the prohibition and permitted the sugar manufacturers and refiners to export 18 per cent. in the raw state and 42 per cent. refined, while retaining the other 40 per cent. of the total in the country for home consumption. England also raised the ban on Dutch sugar after receiving assurances that no sugar from Germany should be sent over the channel as Dutch. The lack of imported beets, however, caused many of the factories and refineries to close down or reduce the number of their employees, who in all total 10,000. This state of affairs in the sugar trade also affected other branches directly connected with it, such as sack and packing cases, makers and the transport workers on the many internal waterways of Holland over which the beets and the manufactured sugar are carried. To meet the eventuality of such conditions arising again in future, it has been decided to cultivate at least double the quantity of sugar beet in Holland and some of the men thrown out of work have been employed in planting the seed for the next harvest. As a rule the Dutch sugar factories deliver several hundred thousand tons of raw sugar yearly. From 20 to 25 per cent. of it is sent in this condition to England, the remainder being refined in Holland together with the large quantities of raw sugar generally imported from the other continental countries. England also takes about 250,000 tons of refined sugar from Holland every year.

Another group of trades which has suffered enormously through the war is that composed of gold and silver smith and diamond workers. It was found impossible to procure the necessary metals for the fabrication of the innumerable souvenir articles so much sought after by tourists, while those countries which are the best customers for trinkets—Belgium, France, Germany and the Scandinavian nations—showed no desire to purchase what are generally considered luxuries, and there has besides been a lack of tourists since the war began. Some of the factories found employment for part of their men in making brass buttons for soldiers uniforms, for which there has been an extraordinary demand owing to the calling out of the Dutch army. Some of the manufacturers, however, felt themselves unable to put the necessary capital into the acquirement of the machinery required for this temporary work and consequently the men were thrown into the ranks of the unemployed. The diamond setters and polishers are entirely idle. The building trades have probably been hurt more than any other branch of industry by the war. Bricklayers and their laborers, carpenters, masons, painters, plumbers, and riveters can find nothing to do. Contractors have been prevented from carrying out their contracts partly by the difficulty of obtaining materials, but the chief reason of the slackness is the hesitation of would-be house-owners to give orders for the erection of residences. Some of the building societies, founded on the cooperative basis, have continued the building of houses for their members, and municipalities have not ceased to carry out the construction of worker's dwellings for renting to the poorer classes. This activity has not, however, been sufficient to stem the rising tide of unemployment. The lack of timber, drawn chiefly from Figa and Archangel and freestone and cement from Belgium, is greatly felt. Granite, much of it imported from Bavaria and Norway, is not obtainable or, if it can be got, costs very high transportation rates, while Belgium and Italy have ceased sending marble and very little of this stone is to be had from Germany. Construction iron from Lorraine, Westphalia and the Rhine is still to be had, but it takes double the usual length of time for transportation, while the formalities and papers necessary to obtain permission for imports form a constant source of annoyance and expense.

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MARKETS

LOCAL QUOTATIONS Grain and Seeds. Ear corn, per bushel...90c to \$1.00 Mixed peas...\$1.50 to \$1.60 Soy seed, per bushel...\$1.25 Soy beans, per bushel...\$2.50 California black eye peas, per bushel...\$2.75 to \$3.00 Dwarf Essex Rape, per pound...15c

Seed Cotton. Cleveland, per bushel...75c to \$1.00 Coles, per bushel...\$1.00 to \$1.25 Yorks, per bushel...75c to \$1.00 Mitchell's Prolific, per bushel...\$1.50 Texas Riordan, per bu. \$1.00 to \$1.25 Calpepper, per bushel...\$1.00

Poultry. Hens, each...35c to 50c Friers, each...30c to 50c

Fresh Meats. Porkers dressed, per lb. 12c to 12 1/2c

Hogs dressed, per lb. 11c Mutton dressed, per lb. 10c to 11 1/2c Live Stock. Beef cattle, per lb. 4 to 4 1/2c Veal calf, per lb. 4 to 5 1/2c Hogs, per lb. 8 to 9c Sheep, per lb. 4 1/2 to 5 1/2c

Provisions. Country hams, per lb. 15c to 17 1/2c Eggs, per doz. 17 1/2c Butter, per lb. 20 to 25c Sweet potatoes, per bu. \$1.00 to \$1.10 Turnips, per bu. 60c to 85c Turnip Greens, per bu. 60c to 75c Spring onions, per bunch 3 to 3 1/2c

COTTON Local cotton...9 1/2c

New York Markets. Open high low close May...9.20 9.36 9.20 9.36 July...9.45 9.71 9.45 9.71 Oct...9.80 10.05 9.80 10.05 Dec...10.02 10.27 10.02 10.27 Spots 9.85.

Liverpool Cotton. Open Close May-June...5.20 July-Aug...5.25 Oct-Nov...5.47 Spots 5.24. Sales 4,000. Receipts 33,000.

New York, May 11.—After selling about 16 to 19 points net higher, prices in cotton market here today fluctuated slightly under favorable weather reports during the middle of morning, but trading was quiet and undertone continued steady in the early afternoon. Price of active months were off only 2 to 3 points from best.

A Banker's Advice to Young Men.

In the current issue of Farm and Fireside, the national farm paper published at Springfield, Ohio, a banker tells in part as follows why he farms:

"I am president of three big banks, and a director in other institutions which require much of my time. Yet I find plenty of time to put in on my farm, and at actual work too. At the age of 50, and after 25 years of banking and connections with various other responsibilities, I have no gray hairs to tell tales of worry, and no wrinkles to betray the approach of time. Day after day I have labored over a long column of figures, discussed the money market with my business friends, and attended to other duties in the office in the forenoon, then in the afternoon I have donned a pair of overalls and ridden the plows till sundown.

"What a great pity to see young men and young women marching to the city to be swallowed up with thousands of other pieces of human machinery or slaves to big business. There is no way of convincing those unfortunate human beings that they are wrong, until it is too late. A few months away from the old farm, where they do not hear the cowbells or see the great motion picture of real life as pictured in the hundred and one things about the home, they fall eternal victims of false life, and are forever lost to farm life.

"Most young men go to town with the idea of some day becoming well-to-do and retiring to the farm. I began business life with a policy to stay on the farm. I live on the farm the year round, and there'll be no retiring from the farm or to the farm. "Can every young man and woman do this? Not exactly. But those that can not may remain on the farm and save themselves the cost of the awful experiment."

FOLEY KIDNEY PILLS FOR BACKACHE, KIDNEYS AND BLADDERS.

This is the time, of all times for the U. S. A. to make vast strides--Let's all get busy

There's nothing the matter with these United States. There's nothing the matter with business.

We have skill; we have enterprise; we have capital; we have courage.

The world can use all we can produce. Let's go ahead and produce as much as we can. The only trouble was--that something got into the wheels of business --that something is out.

The seller can't start the wheels going. It's the buyer who does that. So let's buy what we need and what we are going to need and

Buy-It-Now

This is the time of all times for the U. S. A. to make vast strides. Let's all get busy.

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SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY "The Progressive Railway of the South."

To Newport News, Va.—General Assembly Presbyterian Church in the U. S., (Southern), May 20-28, 1915.

To Memphis, Tenn.—General Assembly Cumberland Presbyterian Church and Woman's Missionary Convention, May 20-27, 1915.

To Richmond, Va.—Annual Reunion, United Confederate Veterans, June 1-3, 1915.

To Birmingham, Ala.—Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Alabama, May 10-13, 1915.

To Birmingham, Ala.—Sunday School Congress, National Baptist Convention (Colored), June 9-14, 1915.

To San Francisco and San Diego, Calif.—Panama-Pacific International Exposition, and Panama-California Exposition, 1915.

To Houston, Tex.—Southern Baptist Convention and Southern Sociological Congress, May 12-19, 1915.

To Athens, Ga.—Summer School, University of Georgia, June 28-July 31, 1915.

For specific rate, schedules or other information, call on SEABOARD Agents or write

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Philadelphia Banker and Wife Lusitania Victims.



Mrs. Harry J. Keser. Harry J. Keser, who, with his wife, was a passenger on the Lusitania, was first vice president and cashier of the Philadelphia National Bank. The Kesers reside in Jenkintown, and have one son, Floyd Keser, a student at the University of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Keser, before her marriage, was Miss Mary Floyd, of Glenside. Her parents are dead. Mr. Keser was well known in banking circles. He entered the employ of the Philadelphia National Bank in 1883, became assistant cashier in 1901, cashier in 1904, and on January 14, this year, was advanced to the position of vice president. He was widely known among bankers throughout the city and state and in New York. Last summer Mr. Keser was in Europe, but sailed on home just before the war started. It was the intention of the Kesers when they left home last Saturday to remain abroad some time. The son was to join them later when the college year ended. It is believed that Mr. Keser's visit to England had something to do with the reported orders said to have been given the Baldwin Locomotive Works for war munitions. Samuel Vauclain, vice president of Baldwin's, is a director of the Philadelphia National Bank. Alba Johnson, president of Baldwin's, was a director of the bank, but withdrew when he became a director of the Federal Reserve Board. The Philadelphia National Bank is said to be close to the Baldwin Locomotive Works in financial matters.